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The rain-fall and temperature for the year, as well as for the four seasons, is shown in the following table:

Places of observation.	Latitude, north.	Longitude, west.	Elevation, feet.	Mean temperature for the seasons.				Rain-fall for the season and year.			
				(Fahrenheit's Thermometer.)				Year.			
				Year.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.		
					inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.	inch.
Fort Dodge.....	43° 00'	94° 03'	780	44.4	73.8	50.8	20.8	47.4	7.92	8.18	8.19
Fort Leavenworth.....	29° 21'	94° 44'	850	53.8	74.1	53.7	29.6	52.8	7.97	12.24	7.33
Fort Kearney.....	40° 38'	98° 57'	2,100	46.8	71.5	49.3	23.0	47.7	10.80	12.06	3.82
Fort Laramie.....	43° 12'	104° 47'	4,470	46.8	71.5	50.3	31.1	50.1	13.68	5.70	3.96
Fort Atkinson.....	37° 47'	100° 14'	2,380	64.2	77.7	54.6	32.1	64.6	7.15	12.05	12.05
Fort Arbuckle.....	34° 27'	97° 07'	1,000	79.9	79.9	62.2	40.8	61.6	8.15	8.98	8.96
Fort Belknap.....	33° 08'	98° 48'	1,600	64.9	80.9	65.1	45.0	64.0	7.09	6.31	6.85
Fort Worth.....	32° 40'	97° 25'	1,100	63.1	80.4	63.4	45.2	63.5	14.50	8.80	9.49
Fort Chadbourne.....	31° 38'	100° 05'	2,500	64.3	76.8	62.5	45.9	62.4	8.52	10.46	8.99
Fort Graham.....	31° 56'	97° 26'	800	65.0	82.4	66.8	48.7	65.7	11.91	6.02	9.37
Fort Graham.....	30° 40'	98° 31'	1,000	65.9	80.6	67.0	49.4	65.7	11.61	7.80	8.24
Fort Jessup.....	31° 33'	93° 32'	250	66.8	81.3	66.2	51.0	66.3	13.68	10.94	9.74
Fort Towsen.....	34° 00'	98° 33'	450	62.4	79.1	61.3	43.9	61.7	15.65	14.36	12.23
Fort Washita.....	34° 14'	98° 38'	700	62.2	79.3	63.2	44.1	62.2	13.19	11.27	10.78
Fort Gibson.....	36° 47'	96° 10'	550	61.0	77.4	61.7	41.0	60.8	11.38	9.68	9.25
Fort Smith.....	36° 23'	94° 29'	460	61.3	79.6	60.1	41.1	60.0	12.45	13.03	9.93
Fort Scott.....	37° 45'	94° 35'	1,000	54.8	74.9	55.3	33.0	54.5	12.57	16.37	8.37
											4.79
											42.12

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

IN accepting the honor you have conferred upon me in the Chairmanship of "the Agricultural Section of the American Geographical and Statistical Society," it becomes my duty in opening the Section this evening, to say a few introductory words upon this branch of the Society's labors.

I propose to glance over the field which the Agricultural Statistics of our country are destined to embrace, and refer cursorily to some of the aspects in which, looking at the past, and the present, and onward to the future, they commend themselves to all classes of our reflecting countrymen. The facts which they develop concern alike consumers and producers, farmers and planters, manufacturers, and all engaged in commerce, whose varying interests are so closely and inseparably allied. They have a common interest for all who watch the march of our Republic, and record its progress; and above all they deserve the careful study of legislators and statesmen, who are constantly being called from private life, to frame its laws, to shape its policy, and to determine its destiny.

Most of the governments of Europe have been greatly in advance of us in their appreciation of the value of statistics. England, France, Belgium, and Austria, have for some years applied themselves earnestly to statistical investigation; and in those countries the truth is becoming generally recognized, that the world at large has an interest in the statistics of every nation, as tending to develop natural laws of universal concern to mankind.

In England, the labors of the Statistical Society, whose elaborate and most valuable pub-

* A Statistical View of American Agriculture: its home resources and foreign markets, with suggestions for the schedules of the Federal Census of 1860. An address delivered, at New York, before the *American Geographical and Statistical Society*, on the organization of the Agricultural Section. By John Jay, Esq., Chairman of the Section and Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Abridged.)

lications enrich our Library, have aroused the attention of the people and of Parliament to the truth, that the science of politics finds in the statistical element its most solid foundation.

"Statistics," remarks M. Le Ray, "are to politics and the art of governing, what anatomy is to physiology in the study of the human body; the observation of the stars to astronomy; the study of species of animals, plants, and minerals to the natural history of the globe; the analysis of the body to chemistry; experimental physics to natural physics. The statesman who pretends to govern, without knowing the important facts which interest society, makes a more fruitless attempt, than the philosopher who should propose to make a general classification of the beings which compose the three kingdoms of nature, without knowing the essential characteristics of them."

The French Minister, in his opening address at the International Statistical Congress at Paris, in 1855, thus touched upon the philosophy of Statistical Science:

"Whether statistics prove the development of population, its increase or decrease, its riches or its misery, or whether they register the elements of production and of consumption among nations, they tend always—and that is their chief merit—to discover and develop all the general laws which may assist to render men better and happier."

This remark, although predicated of statistical science generally, is equally applicable to that part of it which pertains to agriculture, and which has been hitherto so singularly neglected.

Commerce and manufactures, by their "consolidation of power and concentration of wealth," have commanded to a far greater extent the attention of government. But the census shows beyond the possibility of error, that even now, and without reference to its future developments, agriculture is the largest national interest of this Republic; involving more than any other branch of industry, the wealth and the welfare of the country, and the labor and the happiness of the greatest number.

It is natural that such an interest should in every enlightened community establish among its members a common ground of thought and action, however otherwise they may be divided.

Thus we see in England and in the United States, amid scenes of party excitement, the warmest political opponents meeting cordially on the same platform at agricultural exhibitions; and in France at the great "Exposition" of 1855, the same pleasing spectacle was exhibited.

Looking at the employment of the free male population of the United States over fifteen years of age, (numbering, in 1850, 5,371,876,) we find that the population engaged in agricultural pursuits was 2,400,583 or 44.69 per cent; while the total number engaged in commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanics, arts, and mining, was only 1,596,265, or 29.72 per cent.

These proportions differ materially from those of Great Britain, where the census in 1851, returned the persons engaged in commerce, trade, mining, and manufactures, at 3,748,074 or 38.19 per cent. of the whole population, 20 years of age and upwards, and those engaged in agriculture at only 1,576,081 or 16.1 per cent.

Looking beyond the number of individuals employed in American agriculture, to the amount of capital invested in it, you will find it represented in 1850 at five billions of dollars, and that represented by all other branches of industry at less than one billion, giving to agriculture more than five-sixths of the whole; and although these figures may be but an approximation to the truth, the proportions are probably correct.

Agriculture, by its products, adds to the wealth of the country some sixteen hundred millions per annum, and in the State of New York, where the assessed value of real estate is \$1,107,272,715, notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the metropolis, the agricultural interest pays *four-fifths* of the taxes.

Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, in his lectures on agricultural chemistry, says, that *nine-tenths* of the fixed capital of all civilized nations is embarked in agriculture.

With these figures before us of the comparative population and wealth devoted to agriculture, we can appreciate without effort the truth of the remark made by Mr. Webster, in his well-known agricultural address at Boston, on his return from England.

"No man in England is so high as to be independent of this great interest, no man so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or its decline. The same is true, eminently, emphatically, true with us. Agriculture feeds, to a great extent it clothes us; without it, we should not have manufactures, we should not have commerce. They all stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre; and the largest is agriculture."

Apart from the general rule, that the agricultural wealth of a country is undoubtedly the first test of its internal resources, and the condition of its people, extra-territorial causes seem to be combining to give an unusual and increasing importance to the agricultural products of America.

The increase of population on the Eastern Continent, beyond the capacity of production, is investing the question of food with a significance that never belonged to it before. Consumption has there overtaken production, and henceforth, in England, France, Belgium, Holland, and a great part of Germany, the *food question* will take precedence of all others, as the regulator of commerce, and entitled to the first attention and the wisest treatment on the part of government.

In England, the turning point at which consumption overtook production, is said to have been in 1824, and from that time, two causes are held to have been constantly increasing the disproportion. The first of these, the increase of the population enlarging the consumption of breadstuffs, and the second growing out of the first—the demands of that population in part, for animal food, calling for a larger supply of cattle for the butcher, and consequently for a larger breadth of grazing and arable land for the production of green crops to rear and food them.

Upon the political importance of the Bread question in Europe, it is not necessary to enlarge. It is a matter within the personal knowledge of the present generation. The famine of 1847, in Ireland alone was attended by the loss of half a million of lives.

To the existence and power of the French Government, as one of their own writers has remarked, the mildew on an ear of corn, or the *oidium* on a bunch of grapes, are of more vital consequence than the splendor of imperial jewels, or the marvels of a thousand handicrafts. Whatever in our day cuts off the small profits of the industrial classes in Europe, or threatens multitudes with starvation, strikes at the stability of the political institutions of the land, and wields a mighty influence whether for evil or for good.

The very existence of thrones may be affected—indeed some think their existence has been determined, by causes apparently insignificant as the rot in the potatoe, or the weevil in a grain of wheat.

This overplus of population and deficiency of food in Europe, is of such recent origin, and as yet so slightly felt, that, as a nation, we have hardly begun to realize that it is to be of permanent continuance. But European economists recognize and appreciate the fact, that an inevitable and increasing demand for food, with an insufficient and diminishing home supply, will give henceforth to the Bread question, an immense political as well as moneyed significance; and the sufficiency of each successive crop at home and abroad, to satisfy the wants of the people, within the limits of their capacity to purchase, is become a question of constantly recurring and earnest speculation.

The contemplative statesmen of Western Europe, especially of England, foresee that with a limited area, and an increasing population, the time is at hand when, despite every effort to postpone it, by improved cultivation in which England now leads the world, their own productions will be more and more inadequate to supply the needs of their people, and the failure of a single harvest, according to an

English writer, might be naturally followed by war, famine and disease.

A brief century ago a very different state of things existed. In 1756, M. D'Anquille, a French political economist and statesman, remarked that "England could grow corn enough in one year to supply herself for four."

Now, England is said to import food annually to the amount of some forty-five millions sterling, in corn, wheat, barley, oats, beans, meal, and flour; besides live animals, meat, cheese, and butter; and her population is increasing at the rate of one thousand a day.

The contrast between *now* and *then* is the more remarkable, when we remember that England is estimated to have three times as much land under cultivation as when D'Anquille wrote, and that the ratio of her crops to the acre is doubled, if not trebled.

In France, despite the efforts of government to secure for the people sufficiency of food, the scientific researches of M. Payen, of the French Institute, on the public alimentation of France, confirm the inferences drawn by M. de Lavergne from the condition of the French peasantry. The nation, it is said, *have not enough to eat*, even to supply the natural wants of the human frame.

The official report of the products of the recent Universal Exposition of France, in dwelling upon the agricultural ability of the empire to support its population—referring to the fact that France has raised in good years 97,000,000 hectolitres of wheat, which represents the sustenance of 32,000,000 of individuals, added, "and there are unfortunately more than 4,000,000 of our compatriots who are not in the habit of eating bread." Indeed it has been broached as an interesting question how far the physical deterioration of the standard of growth in parts of the French Empire is the result of an inadequate supply of nutritious food. Some plausibility is given to this suggestion, by the statement that the number of conscripts who are rejected on account of deficient health, strength, and stature, is constantly on the increase. Forty per cent are said to be turned back for that cause, and although since 1789,

the standard has been three times reduced, as large a proportion of the conscripts is below the required height (five feet two inches,) as before the changes, showing, as the late Professor Johnston remarks, how closely the discussion of agriculture is connected with that of the most profound social evils. The importance and dignity of the entire subject become yet more striking in view of the great truth so forcibly alluded to by Lord Stanley in his Address on Public Health, "That whatever exception may be found in individual instances, when you come to deal with man in the mass, physical and social decay necessarily go together."

In Spain, whose central table-lands are reckoned among the finest wheat growing districts in the world, the culture is most rude and imperfect, and some tracts are partly overgrown with broom and daphne.

Throughout Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, and most of the minor German States, the increase of population is attended not with an increase, but rather with a decrease of the breadth of land devoted to cereal produce. In France, that decrease has been made greater by the absorption of land in the cultivation of the Silesian sugar-beet, and a similar decrease is found in Western Europe, with the exception of Belgium and Holland, which are grazing rather than agricultural countries, and are themselves purchasers of foreign grain. And excepting also Russia, which is making extraordinary efforts, involving no slight revolutions, social and political, to maintain its markets, and to secure its agricultural supremacy. That mighty empire, with a population of sixty-five millions of souls, and embracing in Europe, Asia, and America, one sixteenth of the world, presents many prominent points of similarity as well as contrast to the United States, which, without anticipating the rivalry that may hereafter arise between the two countries, invest with a peculiar interest for our own countrymen, the newly developed features of its imperial policy, and especially those which relate to the social elevation of its laborers and the improvement of its modes of culture.

Agriculture, in the continental states, is at a low ebb, and by no means keeps pace with the increasing requirements of the population.

For the supply of their wants, annually becoming greater, they begin to look in great part to the American Continent. "One fact," says the *Mark Lane Gazette*, "is clear, that it is to Western America that we must in future look for the largest amount of cereal produce."

I have permitted myself, gentlemen, to dwell for a few moments upon the subject of a foreign demand for breadstuffs, for the reason that although that demand is of recent origin, and is still limited both in extent and degree, it would seem that in the natural order of things that demand must not only increase throughout the whole of Western and in parts of Eastern Europe, but extend to other quarters of the globe, and form a necessary feature of increasing prominence, in every intelligent view of the agricultural aims and resources of the United States.

While recognizing the truth that lies at the basis of Statistical Science, and that that should never be lost sight of in an association like this, that fancy and theory are inadmissible, and that Newton's motto, "*Hypotheses non fingo*," should be our guiding rule, we cannot forget, that while England and France count their ages by centuries, our Republic is yet in its infancy, and that, in a general glance such as we are about giving to the agriculture of our young land, the view would be meagre and incomplete, were we not to notice the surrounding circumstances, that are beginning to shape its character and influence its growth.

With the facts before us to which I have referred, in regard to the existing demand for bread in Europe, let us now look at the general capacity of our country for affording a supply.

The number of square miles contained in the area of the United States of America is within a fraction of three millions (2,963,666,) somewhat more than one-third the area of North America, exclusive of the West Indies, and nearly double the area of all Europe, excepting Russia.

Two countries in either hemisphere approach the United States in area; the one Russia, containing twenty-one hundred thousand square miles; the other Brazil, having twenty-seven hundred thousand square miles.

The aggregate population of the United States has increased from 3,929,827, in 1790, to 23,191,876, in 1850. The estimated population for the present year, 1858, is little over twenty-nine millions, now for the first time approximating that of the United Kingdom. According to the ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850, the population in 1900 would be one hundred and seven millions. The annual increase from 1790 has been four times as great as Russia, six times as great as Great Britain, nine times as great as Austria, ten times as great as France.

In 1850, the density of population for the existing territory of the United States was 7.90 persons to the square mile. In the New England States, the density was 41.94 to the square mile. In the middle states 57.79, while California and Texas together had less than one person to the square mile. When the increase of our native and foreign population shall invest with the density of New England the whole territory of the United States, its population will amount to one hundred and twenty-three millions. With the density of the middle states, of 57.79 to the square mile, it would amount to one hundred and seventy millions.

The density of Spain (78.03,) would make it two hundred millions. That of France (172.74,) five hundred million. That of Great Britain, in 1851, (332.00,) six hundred and sixty millions, while the density of Belgium (388.60,) were it possible to support such a population on this continent, would give us eleven hundred and fifty millions. Such a population, however, or anything approaching to it, is a thing impossible in the United States, for the reason that a large portion of its territory is a barren waste, incapable of tillage. Such is the character of the space between the 99th meridian and the Rocky Mountains, denominated "The Great American Plain," and the space from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, with the ex-

ception of the rich but narrow belt along the ocean, may also be regarded, in comparison with other portions of the United States, as a wilderness unfitted for the use of the husbandman.

I do not mention these figures, with any intent of digressing from the subject before us, into idle speculations on the future destiny of the Republic, based upon the extent of its area, but to direct your attention to the fact so intimately connected with a just view of American agriculture, that making ample allowance for the unproductive parts of our territory, looking only to those parts whose fertility is known, the country is capable of producing a vast excess of food over the quantity required for home consumption by its present and immediately prospective population, even with all the immigration that a wisely directed governmental policy may induce; and that it must be in part the industrial mission of the United States for long years, it may, perhaps, be for centuries to come, to produce food for the consumption of foreign nations.

It may be said of America as it has been said of Great Britain, that she has a relative as well as an absolute existence; and this truth becomes very striking in this connection, when we look at her, not alone as the bountiful supplier of her own fast-increasing population, but as destined to become, in all human probability, above and beyond their wants, the greatest grain market in the world; ready to assist Europe on the one hand and Asia on the other. It grows more apparent when we consider not simply the large extent of her area, and the small density of her population, but the diversity of her climate, the fertility of her western prairies, her Mississippi Valley, her Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and regard at the same time the intelligence and energy of her farmers, her public schools, her agricultural associations, and her free press; the expanding influences of her institutions, and her commanding central position.

I need not enlarge further upon the pre-eminent importance of American agriculture as a national interest that is destined to furnish the

bulk of our exports, nor of the statistics that pertain to its various branches.

The facts to which I have directed your attention, showing the wants of Europe and the capacity of America, are sufficiently conclusive on that point. But I may be allowed for an instant, before leaving this branch of our subject, to remind you that the increase of our exports is but one of the phases in which the subject is connected with the welfare of the nation.

Our national strength consists far less in the extent of our area than in the number, the youthfulness, the industry and moral qualities of our people.

These indicate our productive power, which is to be guided into the most profitable channels. Whatever assists us in the development and direction of these characteristics, under the most advantageous moral conditions, contributes to our national strength, prosperity, and happiness.

How far American agriculture, with its millions of acres yet unbroken, a population of thirty millions to feed, and a growing demand for breadstuffs in foreign markets, is calculated to aid that development, is a question to which I propose simply to allude, as one that will receive new light from each successive census, and from the increasing number of intelligent minds that will be engaged in scrutinizing and collating its returns, and in educing from them natural laws, marked by mathematical accuracy, and possessing almost the certainty of moral truth.

It may well be that those statistics shall assist us to solve the problem, at this time so momentous to the citizens of this metropolis, how we can most readily transplant the imported pauperism of our cities, to the prairies and valleys of the west; and enable us to convert a festering and dangerous mass of municipal corruption, into a healthful element of national prosperity.

It may well be, that by the successive returns of the census, great natural laws may be practically developed, that are as yet but par-

tially and theoretically discerned; and that moral and economic questions which have long puzzled the philosophers and philanthropists of both hemispheres, and that now perplex and confound our politicians, shall be resolved into the simplest elements of political economy, governed by rules, which, although based upon selfish motives, will be found wide-spread as human intelligence, and permanent as the principle of self-interest.

Statistics to be thus available must be complete, and in England they are quite conscious of the comparatively slight value attaching to desultory, fragmentary, isolated returns, educed for special purposes and deficient in unity.

It is now regarded as an axiom, that comparative statistics cannot content themselves with partial and uncertain observations, but must always repose on reality, and always submit to the law of numbers.

Our learned foreign associate, Mr. Quetelet, who has introduced into the science of statistics, a new spirit of philosophic analysis, observes, that "All observation tends to confirm the truth of the proposition, that whatever concerns the human race, considered collectively, is of the order of physical facts. The greater the number of the individuals, the more completely does the will of individuals disappear, and allow the series of general facts which depend upon the causes by which society exists, and is preserved, to predominate. "We must admit," he remarks, "that on submitting to careful experiment unorganized bodies and the social system, we are unable to say on which side causes act in their effects with the greatest regularity."

Another of our foreign associates, Lord Stanley, early prominent among British statesmen, and who, I may say in passing, has vindicated his ancestral claim to greatness, not simply by his wisdom and industry in Parliament, but by the earnest and philosophic spirit he has exhibited in scientific and philanthropic efforts, gave, not long since, an admirable exposition before the London Statistical Society, of the

nature and objects of Statistical Science. Regarding it as dealing with man in the aggregate, and developing results that can be calculated with mathematical precision, and thus leading us, step by step, to the knowledge of the laws that govern the social system, Lord Stanley remarked, "When, therefore, in discussing social questions, we apply the statistical test, we are really doing nothing more than appealing from imagination to fact, from conjecture to certainty, from an imperfect to a perfect mode of observation."

Bearing in mind the necessity of universality and completeness in all statistical returns, to insure accuracy and certainty in our deductions from them, it is clear that the statistics of agriculture should comprise, as far as possible, all the conditions, proceeds and results of the agricultural industry of the country at a given time, and all the facts which may assist towards their proper appreciation in all their different aspects. For the performance of such a work throughout the length and breadth of a vast empire, it is obvious that the efforts of private associations, or even of local governments, are utterly unequal.

This is singularly exemplified by a glance at the disjointed and unequal action of the State governments on this subject.

In most of the States there is a census taken at varying intervals of two, four, six, seven, eight and ten years. In Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and Rhode Island, there is no regular state census.

In 1850 it was ascertained that in New Hampshire the last census was in 1783. In New Jersey there had been none in the present century; and in Vermont the last was in 1771. Massachusetts has taken the lead in the extent, accuracy and minuteness of her statistical investigations. The recent New York census of 1845, and that of 1855, prepared under the direction of the Hon. Joel T. Headly, Secretary of State, are probably the most complete of any. The legislative appropriations of this State, for geological and agricultural purposes, have been liberal. In Ohio, the state census

is taken every four years, with yearly returns of the acres in wheat and corn, and their yield.

Statistics are now recognized as the peculiar function of the State, in a sense in which no other science is so; and in the United States the Federal Government alone has the power and the opportunity to give it the abundance, universality and accuracy that are essential to enable the American statistician to avoid the errors that are constantly occurring in the calculation of mean results from an insufficient number of data, and without sufficient opportunity to eliminate and allow for disturbing causes.

In Europe there have been recommended by the recent statistical congresses as important accompaniments of an agricultural census, minute features, which, however desirable, will be for us, from the inevitable circumstances of our position, for a long time to come, impracticable. They include a plan of surveys, by which the entire territory is to be surveyed and mapped in a uniform manner, on a scale of about three inches to a mile, the scale commonly adopted in England, with the boundaries of counties and townships, the triangulation, the details of roads, and, where the lines are permanent, of farm and fields—fixing, by districts, the average value and character of the land, the higher types and values of the cultivation, the whole arranged with reference to ease of revision at stated periods. The scale of maps for villages and crowded districts, it has been suggested, might be fifty inches to the mile, with index maps, showing a considerable surface of the country, when minute detail is not required. I note the suggestion to show the thoroughness proposed in Europe, and as one which may, perhaps, be advantageously adopted for special purposes, in some parts of our own country.

I will now call your attention to what has actually been accomplished towards the statistics of American agriculture by the Federal government.

A general census has been taken in the United States every tenth year, beginning with 1790, in compliance with the provisions of the Federal

constitution, for the apportionment of representation and taxation among the States, according to their representative members; but until very recently the census has furnished few national data upon the prominent branches of American industry.

Our governmental statistics have had reference to population, to revenue, trade, commerce, and navigation. They have of late touched upon the moral, the social, the physical condition of the people; including religion, education, crime, and pauperism; while *agriculture* received little attention, until, in 1840, it was partially included in the Federal schedules for that year.

In the Census of 1850, one schedule out of six, more full in its details, was devoted to agriculture. These schedules were prepared by a special committee in the Senate, and they were assisted by valuable suggestions from our co-laborer, Mr. Archibald Russell, whose services in this regard were publicly acknowledged, and who thus in advance aided in preparing the way for the labors of this association, whose infancy he so faithfully nursed, and whose maturer course by Sections, he has within a few months so auspiciously inaugurated.

The materials gathered in these Census, especially the last, despite the errors and imperfections incident to the inception of so vast an undertaking, afford a most excellent basis for future comparison; and indicate the respectful attention which agricultural statistics must henceforth claim at the hands of the government, stimulated as they will be by popular pressure from without, by the demands of the farmers of the United States, recognizing at last in agriculture a branch of industry not inferior to commerce or to manufactures, but one far surpassing them both in extent and importance; the great overshadowing interest of the nation, by which all others thrive, and which has the right to demand the constant, chiefest, and most enlightened regard, at the hands of their Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]